

REMARKS

In the Office Action, the Examiner has rejected only claim 1 under 35 USC § 102(e) and rejected claim 9 under 35 USC § 103(a). These rejections are fully traversed below. Although commented on, the Office Action does not formally reject claims 2-8 and 10. As such, another Office Communication that formally examines these claims is respectfully requested.

Claims 11-18 have been added to the application. Hence, claims 1-18 are now pending in the application. Reconsideration of the application is respectfully requested based on the following remarks.

In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claim 1 under 35 USC § 102(e) as being anticipated by Raith, U.S. Patent No. 6,493,550, and rejected claim 9 under 35 USC § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Raith in view of Thompson et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,484,011. These rejections are fully traversed below.

Claim 1 pertains to a method for displaying information on a wireless device having a display. The method operates on the wireless device to detect the presence of another wireless device when the another wireless device is detected to be in the presence of the wireless device, the wireless device receives a request to display identifiable information on the display of the wireless device. The identifiable information is then displayed on the display of the wireless device in response to the request.

In contrast, Raith pertains to use of a proximity system in conjunction with radio communication systems. The described system makes use of a private radio communication (PRIVRAD) system as well as a proximity system. The PRIVRAD system 310 and proximity system 320 are illustrated in FIG. 3 as service area “clouds”. A mobile station 350 can operate in conjunction with these systems, and include a proximity detector. As to detection of the presence of another wireless device, the Examiner points to the abstract, col. 3, lines 12-17 and col. 7, lines 37-45 of Raith. The abstract indicates that mobile stations can include proximity detectors to recognize proximity signals transmitted by a proximity system. Similarly, col. 3, lines 12-17 indicates that a proximity system can emit a signal that can be detected by a mobile station. Similarly, col. 7, line 37-45 indicates that a mobile unit can detect a proximity system, such as by polling for nearby proximity systems. Each of these portions of Raith concerns use of a proximity system 320 that sends out signals that can be detected by a proximity detector residing in a mobile station. Hence, at best, the mobile station is able to detect the presence of a proximity system. This enables the mobile station 350 to communicate with the private radio communication system 200 that is part of the same system as the proximity system. Hence, the

mobile station 350 in Raith fails to teach or suggest detecting the presence of another wireless device as is recited in claim 1.

Further, nothing in Raith teaches or suggests that the mobile station 350 would operate to receive “a request to display identifiable information on the display of the wireless device after said detecting has detected the presence of the another wireless device.” Claim 1, lines 4-6.

The Examiner points to col. 5, lines 50-64 of Raith as well as Figure 4 as being relevant. Raith, at col. 5, lines 50-64, indicates that the private radio (PRIVRAD) system 310 and the mobile station 350 can communicate so that the mobile station can receive registration-related information. See col. 5, lines 52-64 for a description of the type of information that can be received. None of the information identified as corresponding to registration-related information provided by the PRIVRAD system 310 teaches or suggests a request to display identifiable information that is received at the wireless device from another wireless device. Accordingly, it is submitted that Raith fails to teach or suggest receiving a request to display identifiable information as is recited in claim 1.

Based on the foregoing, it is submitted that claim 1 is patentably distinct from Raith. Notwithstanding that the Office Action does not formally rejected claims 2-8 and 10, it is additionally submitted that dependent claims 2-9 are also patentably distinct for at least the same reasons. The additional limitations recited in the independent claims or the dependent claims are not further discussed as the above-discussed limitations are clearly sufficient to distinguish the claimed invention from Raith. Thus, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner withdraw the rejection of claim 1 under 35 USC § 102.

As to claim 9, the Examiner admits that Raith fails to teach the features of claim 9. Instead, the Examiner relies on Thompson et al. In particular, the Examiner points to Thompson et al. to disclose that a series of screens can be cycled after a predetermined period of time. In particular, the Examiner points to Fig. 5, col. 6, lines 4-8 and col. 7, lines 58-61. The discussion in Thompson et al. regarding a predetermined time is not able to overcome the deficiencies of Raith. At col. 6, lines 4-6 of Thompson et al., an arrow down key 20 must be pressed in order to cycle through different information displays. Although the cycling can be automatic, the reference is interpreted to require that the arrow up key 18 or the down arrow key 20 be pressed before any cycling can occur. In the case in which the key 18 or 20 remains pressed, the cycling can be automatic. There is no discussion of the use of a predetermined time or any discussion of automatic cycling through a series of screens after a predetermined time. The discussion at col. 7, lines 58-61 is even less relevant than the discussion at col. 6, lines 4-8.

There is also no motivation for one skilled in the art to combine Thompson et al. with Raith as proposed by the Examiner. While Raith can receive registration-related information as noted above, there are no apparent difficulties in displaying such information on a mobile station if so desired. Hence, there is no need or motivation for one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Thompson et al. with Raith. It is also not clear on what the Examiner is taking Office Notice of; therefore, Applicants seasonably challenge the Official Notice.

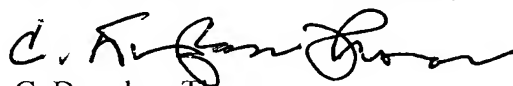
SUMMARY

It is submitted that claims 2-8 and 10 have not been formally rejected by the Examiner. In addition, it is submitted that claims 1-10 (as well as new claims 11-18) are patentably distinct from the cited references. Reconsideration of the application and an early Notice of Allowance are earnestly solicited.

If there are any issues remaining which the Examiner believes could be resolved through either a Supplemental Response or an Examiner's Amendment, the Examiner is respectfully requested to contact the undersigned attorney at the telephone number listed below.

Applicant hereby petitions for any extension of time which may be required to maintain the pendency of this case, and any required fee for such extension or any further fee required in connection with the filing of this Amendment is to be charged to Deposit Account No. 50-0388 (Order No. ICH1P004C1).

Respectfully submitted,
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